Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 57. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2954.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1861. VOL. 4. NO. 44.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

THE MERRYMAN CASE.

Decision of Chief Justice Taney.

ex parte JOHN MERRYMAN. } Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers.

The application in this case for writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the Courts of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The petition was presented to me at Washington under the impression that I would order the prisoner to be brought before me there, but as he was confined in Fort McHenry, at the city of Baltimore, which is in my circuit, I resolved to hear it in the latter city, as obedience to the writ, under such circumstances, would not withdraw General Cadwalader, who had him in charge, from the limits of his military command.

The petition presents the following case:—The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore county. While peaceably in his own house, with his family, he was, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, arrested by an armed force, professing to act under military orders. He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

The Commander of the Fort, General George Cadwalader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of General Keim, of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (General Cadwalader's) custody to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant or order under which the prisoner was arrested was demanded by his counsel, and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offence against the laws of the United States has been charged against him upon oath, but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesses, or specifying the acts which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this:—A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof so far as appears. Under this order, his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a Justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

No official notice has been given to the courts of justice, or to the public, by proclamation or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in the return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by act of Congress.

When the conspiracy of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable and was so extensively ramified as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspension of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it—but communicated his opinion to Congress with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercise its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself if, in his opinion, the public safety demanded it.

Having, therefore, regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion, he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented myself with referring to the clause in the Constitution, and to the construction it received from jurists and statesmen of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ was suspended under the orders, and by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the Constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of his act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is in the 9th section of the first article.

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive department. It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it thereby grants, and legislative powers which it expressly prohibits; and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted; and it was determined that there should be no room to doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and accordingly, this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to protect the liberty of the citizen is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in case of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers—and even in these cases the power is denied, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it.

It is true that in the cases mentioned Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public safety does or does not require it; and their judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the Government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the second article of the Constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it, and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberty of the citizens now claimed was intended to be conferred on the President, it would undoubtedly be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it, that can furnish the slightest ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds to prescribe the mode of election, and to specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected, and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehensions of future danger which the framers of the Constitution felt in relation to that department of the Government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English Government which were considered as dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and conferred (and that in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to secure the successful operation of the Government.

He is elected, as I have already said, for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is from necessity and the nature of his duties the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the army can be made by Congress for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if in their judgment the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes. And although the militia, when in actual service, are under his command, yet the appointment of the officers is reserved to the States as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the people or the rights of the States.

So, too, his powers in relation to the civil duties and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted, as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government, nor make a treaty with a foreign nation or Indian tribe, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot even appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress to do so. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may, from the evidence before him, believe to be guilty; nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th article to the amendments to the Constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law" that is, judicial process.

And even if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article in the Amendments to the Constitution immediately following the one above referred to—that is, the 6th article—provides that "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

And the only power, therefore, which the President possesses, where the "life, liberty or property" of a private citizen is concerned, is the power and duty prescribed in the third section of the second article, which requires "that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is not authorized to execute them himself, or through agents or officers civil or military, appointed by himself, but he is to take care that they be faithfully carried into execution, as they are expounded and adjudged by the co-ordinate branch of the Government to which that duty is assigned by the Constitution. It is thus made his duty to come in aid of the judicial authority, if it shall be resisted by a force too strong to be overcome without the assistance of the executive arm. But in exercising this duty he acts in subordination to judicial authority, assisting it to execute its process and enforce its judgments.

With such provisions in the Constitution, expressed in language too clear to be misunderstood by any one, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President, in any emergency or in any state of things, can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; or arrest a citizen, except in aid of the judicial power. He certainly does not faithfully execute the laws if he takes upon himself legislative power by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*—and the judicial power also by arresting and imprisoning a person without due process of law. Nor can any argument be drawn from the nature of sovereignty, or the necessities of government, for self-defence in times of tumult and danger. The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers. It derives its existence and authority altogether from the Constitution, and neither of its branches, Executive, Legislative or Judicial, can exercise any of the powers of Government beyond those specified and granted. For the 10th article of the amendment to the Constitution, in express terms provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive authority, provided for in the fifth article of the Amendments of the Constitution, which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence.

Blackstone in his Commentaries (1st vol., 137), states it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by process from the Courts of Judicature or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison." And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard for their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England had proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English Executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points in controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new and, as they supposed, a freer government than the one which they had thrown off by the revolution. For from the earliest history of the common law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring his case before the King's Bench; and if no specific offence was charged against him in the warrant of comment, he was entitled to be forthwith discharged; and if any offence was charged which was bailable in its character, the court was bound to set him at libety on bail. And the most exciting contests between the Crown and the people of England from the time of Magna Charta were in relation to the privilege of this writ, and they continued until the passage of the statute of 21st Charles 2d, commonly known as the great *habeas corpus* act.

This statute put an end to the struggle, and finally and firmly secured the liberty of the subject from the usurpation and oppression of the Executive branch of the Government. It nevertheless conferred no new right upon the subject, but only secured a right already existing. For, although the right could not be justly denied, there was no effectual remedy against its violation. Until the statute of the 13th of William 31, the Judges held their offices at the pleasure of the King, and the influences which he exercised over timid, time-serving and partisan judges often induced them, upon some pretext or another, to refuse to discharge the party although he was entitled to it by law, or delayed their decisions from time to time, so as to prolong the imprisonment of persons who were obnoxious to the King for their political opinions, or had incurred his resentment in any other way.

The great and inestimable value of the *habeas corpus* act of the 31st Charles 2, is that it contains provisions which compel courts and judges and all parties concerned, to perform their duties promptly, in the manner specified in the statute.

A passage in Blackstone's Commentaries, showing the ancient state of the law upon this subject, and the abuses which were practiced thro' the power and influence of the Crown, and a short extract from Hallam's Constitutional History, stating the circumstances which gave rise to the passage of this statute, explain briefly, but fully, all that is material on this subject.

Blackstone, in his commentaries on the Laws of England (3d vol., 133 134), says:

"To assert an absolute exemption from imprisonment in all cases is inconsistent with every idea of law and political society, and in the end would destroy all civil liberty by rendering its protection impossible.

"But the glory of the English law consists in clearly defining the times, the causes, and the extent, when, wherefore, and to what degree the imprisonment of the subject may be lawful. This it is which induces the absolute necessity of expressing upon every commitment the reason for which it is made, that the court upon a *habeas corpus* may examine into is validity, and according to the circumstances of the case may discharge, admit to bail or remand the prisoner.

"And yet early in the reign of Charles 1, the Court of King's Bench, relying on some arbitrary precedents (and those perhaps misunderstood) determined that they would not, upon a *habeas corpus*, either bail or deliver a prisoner, though committed without any cause assigned, in case he was committed by the special command of the King or by the Lords of the Privy Council. This drew on a Parliamentary inquiry and produced the *Petition of Right*—3 Chas. 1.—which recites this illegal judgment, and enacts that no freeman hereafter shall be imprisoned or detained. But when in the following year Mr. Selden and others were committed by the lords of the Council in pursuance of his Majesty's special command, under a general charge of "notable contempts, and stirring up sedition against the King and Government," the judges delayed for two terms (including also the long vacation) to deliver an opinion how far such a charge was bailable. And when at length they agreed that it was, they, however, annexed a condition of finding sureties for their good behavior, which still protracted their imprisonment, the Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Hyde, at the same time declaring that 'if they were again remanded for that cause perhaps the Court would not afterwards grant a *habeas corpus*, being already made acquainted with the cause of the imprisonment.' But this was heard with indignation and astonishment by every lawyer present, according to Mr. Selden's own account of the matter, whose resentment was not cooled at the distance of four and twenty years."

It is worthy of remark that the offences charged against the prisoner in this case, and relied on as a justification for his arrest and imprisonment, in their nature and character, and in the loose and vague manner in which they are stated, bear a striking resemblance to those assigned in the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Selden. And yet, even at that day, the warrant was regarded as such a flagrant violation of the rights of the subject that the delay of the time-serving judges to set him at liberty upon the *habeas corpus* issued in his behalf excited universal indignation at the bar. The extract from Hallam's Constitutional History is equally impressive and equally in posnt. It is in vol. 4: p. 14.

"It is a very common mistake, and not only among foreigners, but many from whom some knowledge of our constitutional laws might be expected, to suppose that this statute of Charles II. enlarged in a great degree our liberties, and forms a sort of epoch in their history. But though a very beneficial enactment, and eminently remedial in many cases of illegal imprisonment, it introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject. From the earliest records of the English law, no freeman could be detained in prison except upon a criminal charge or conviction, or for a civil debt. In the former case it was always in his power to demand of the Court of King's Bench a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* directed to the person detaining him in custody, by which he was enjoined to bring up the body of the prisoner with the warrant of commitment that the Court might judge of its sufficiency and remand the party, admit him to bail, or discharge him, according to the nature of the charge. This writ issued of right, and could not be refused by the Court. It was not to bestow an immunity from arbitrary imprisonment, which is abundantly provided for in Magna Charta (if, indeed, it were not more ancient), that the statute of Charles II. was enacted, but to cut off the abuses by which the Government's lust of power, and the servile subtlety of Crown lawyers, had impaired so fundamental a privilege."

While the value set upon this writ in England has been so great that the removal of the abuses which embarrassed its enjoyments have been looked upon as almost a new grant of liberty to the subject, it is not to be wondered at that the continuance of the writ thus made effective should have been the subject of the most jealous care. Accordingly, no power in England short of that of Parliament can suspend or authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I quote again from Blackstone (1 Comm, 136); "But the happiness of our Constituton is that it is not left to the Executive power to determine when the danger of the State is so great as to render this measure expedient. It is the Parliament only or legislative power that whenever it sees proper, can authorize the Crown by suspending the *habeas corpus* for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing." And if the President of the United States may suspend the writ, then the Constitution of the United States has conferred upon him more regal and absolute power over the liberty of the citizen than the people of England have thought it safe to entrust to the Crown—a power which the Queen of England cannot exercise at this day, and which could not have been lawfully exercised by the sovereign even in the reign of Charles the First.

But I am not left to form my judgment upon this great question from analogies between the English Government and our own, or the commentaries of English jurists, or the decisions of English courts, although upon this subject they are entitled to the highest respect, and are justly regarded and received as authoritative by our courts of justice. To guide me to a right conclusion, I have the commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of the late Mr. Justice Story, not only one of the most eminent jurists of the age, but for a long time one of the brightest ornaments or the Supreme Court of the United States and also the clear and authoritative decision of that Court itself given more than half a century since, and conclusively establishing the principles I have above stated.

Mr. Justice Story, speaking in his Commentaries of the *habeas corpus* clause in the Constitution, says:

"It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise which may justify, nay, even require the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. But as it has frequently happened in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has, upon various pretexts and occasions, been suspended, whereby persons apprehended upon supicion have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes from design, and sometimes because they were forgotten, the right to suspend it is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body." 3 Story's Com, on the Constitution, section 1, 336.

And Chief Juctice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *ex parte* Bollman and Swartwout, uses this decisive language in 4 Cranch 95: It may be worthy of remark that this act (speaking of the one under which I am proceeding) was passed by the first Congress of the United States sitting under a Constitution which had declared "that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it." Acting under the immediate influence of this injunction, they must have felt, with peculiar force, the obligation of providing efficient means by which this great constitutional privilege should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the privilege itself would be lost, although no law for its suspension should be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation they give to all the Courts the power of awarding writs of *habeas corpus*.

And again, in page 101:

"If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act in the courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. That question depends on political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the Legislative will be expressed, this court can only see its duty, and must obey the laws."

I can add nothing to these clear and emphatic words of my great predecessor.

But the documents before me show that the military authority in this case has gone far beyond the mere suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It has, by force of arms, thrust aside the judicial authorities and officers to whom the Constitution has confided the power and duty of interpreting and administering the laws, and substituted a military government in its place, to be administered and executed by military officers, for at the time these proceedings were had against John Merryman, the District Judge of Maryland, the Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress, the District Attorney and the Marshal, all resided in the city of Baltimore, a few miles only from the home of the prisoner. Up to that time there had never been the slightest resistance or obstruction to the process of any court or judicial officer of the United States in Maryland, except by the military authority. And if a military officer, or any other person, had reason to believe that the prisoner had committed any offences against the laws of the United States, it was his duty to give information of the fact, and the evidence to support it, to the District Attorney; and would then have become the duty of that officer to bring the matter before the District Judge or commissioner, and if there was sufficient legal evidence to justify his arrest, the Judge or Commissioner would have issued his warrant to the Marshal to arrest him; and upon the hearing of the party would have held him to bail or committed him for trial, according to the character of the offence as it appeared in the testimony, or would have discharged him immediately, if there was not sufficient evidence to support the accusation. There was no danger of any obstruction or resistance to the action of the civil authorities, and therefore no reason whatever for the interposition of the military.

And yet, under these circumstances a military officer, stationed in Pennsylvania, without giving any information to the District Attorney, and without any application to the judicial authorities, assumes to himself the judicial power in the District of Maryland: undertakes to decide what constitutes the crime of treason or rebellion: what evidence (if indeed, he required any) is sufficient to support the accusation and justify the commitment; and commit the party, without having a hearing even before himself, to close custody in a strongly garrisoned fort, to be there held, it would seem, during the pleasure of those who committed him.

The Constitution provides, as I have before said, that "no person shall be deprived of life liberty or property, with due process of law." It declares that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial in a court of justice.

And these great and fundamental laws, which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of *habeas corpus*, by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say that if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the judiciary department and judicial officers may thus upon any pretext or under any circumstances be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found.

In such a case my duty was too plain to be mistaken. I have exercised all the power which the Constitution and laws confer on me, but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall, therefore, order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the Clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States. It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfilment of his constitutional obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to determine what measures he will take to cause the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced.

R. B. TANEY,
Chief Justice Supreme Court of the United States.

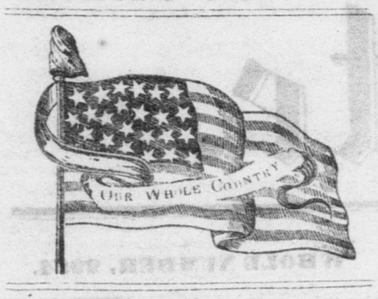
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.

It was with surprise and mortification that we met the volunteers from this county, on Friday of last week, on their return from camp McAllen, near Chambersburg, where they had been encamped for the past month. It was with regret that our citizens witnessed their return by broken squads, their clothing tattered and torn, but their hardy sun-burned countenances radiant with health. These men have been outrageously treated by the authorities of the State, or at least by those who professed to act by authority of the Governor. They were recruited for three months, and were positively assured that the regiment to which they were to be attached on arriving at Chambersburg, was already accepted by the Governor for *three months service*, unconditionally. They were told that they need not take a supply of clothing along with them, but that they would be uniformed, armed and equipped in a few days, hence most of the men took with them the worst clothing they had, and in a few days they deserved to be called the "ragged Militia." Of course, in this matter like the treatment of our organized regiments, "nobody's to blame!" It was only a *slight mistake*, as some would have us believe, on the part of the Governor! A slight mistake, indeed! Do you hear of such blunders in other States? No, it was caused by the ignorance and neglect of those having charge of the matter, and we do not wonder that the soldiers became disgusted and out of heart, and that they determined to march home. The Governor, doubtless, is principally to blame, but there are parties nearer home who will be held responsible.

The companies from this county were just one month in camp, and after being called there by what purported to be an order from the Governor of the State, they are very coolly told that *unless they enlist for three years* they will get no pay for the time already lost. Is such treatment right?

The men composing these Companies speak in the highest terms of their officers, and no part of the blame for this scandalous treatment attaches to them.—*Fulton Democrat.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : JUNE 14, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which is to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint Legislative and Judicial Conferees, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.—It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com.

G. H. SPANG,
May 10th, '61. Chairman.

NO FUSION.

We have been informed, to our utter amazement, that a few persons calling themselves Democrats, are in favor of fusing with the "Republicans," in the election of County officers at the ensuing election. What has the "Republican" party done, Gentlemen Fusionists, since last fall, that you should now be willing to vote *half* a "Republican" ticket? Is that dread result which you so well predicted and so earnestly deprecated and resisted, become lovely in your eyes, and are you, too, at last, enamored of that "irrepressible conflict" which you told us would end in blood, devastation and ruin? Or, to come nearer home if possible, are you in love with Andrew G. Curtin, and do you approve of his treatment of the brave soldiers that have gone forth to fight in defence of the Government, and are you pleased with the development of his plans for the reduction of the State debt, his approval of special legislation, and the general course of his pure and incorruptable administration? Is the Democratic party not good enough in times of war, as well as in times of peace, and will it be improved by grafting "Republican" sprigs upon its venerable stock?

We can understand how Democrats can give their support to the Government in all its Constitutional acts, and we can even perceive how those of an impulsive nature can become enthusiastic in such support, but we cannot comprehend how any Democrat worthy of the name, can be willing to consort with "Republicans" in the election of civil officers, knowing that such an act would be claimed by the latter, and justly, too, as an endorsement of their party policy and as a surrender of all right on the part of Democrats to hold them responsible for the excesses and evil-doing of their officials. Fuse us, therefore, none of your fusions. We are for a straight-out Democratic Union ticket, or none at all.

THE DEMOCRACY OF FAYETTE

From the last number of the *Genius of Liberty*, we learn that the Democracy of Fayette co., have nominated a straight-out Democratic ticket, placing it upon the following platform which was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That as the Democratic party has stood by the Union and the Constitution, in peace and in war, through good and through evil report, we deem it a pleasant and patriotic duty to declare our unwavering devotion to that party, its principles and its usages.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and again proclaim with renewed zeal, our unyielding attachment to all the ancient landmarks and principles of Democracy, and especially at this time in which the old federal idea of consolidation has become a leading tenet of Black Republicanism, would we express increased devotion to the great doctrine of States Rights upon which the Democratic party was founded by Jefferson, and which has been the sheet anchor of every Democratic Administration, and the corner stone of every Democratic platform.

☞The Democrats of Greene county, have nominated a full Democratic ticket. Mr. Donley, late member of the House, has been nominated for re-election.

☞The "Republicans" of Somerset county, have placed in nomination a full "Republican" ticket. The "Republicans" of Beaver have done likewise.

☞Hon. Henry May, one of the Union candidates for Congress in Baltimore city, has written a strong letter against the "Republican" party and military coercion, and coincides entirely with Judge Taney's decision in the Merryman case.

☞Among the loudest mouthed ranters on the subject of treason, is the Boston *Liberator*, which bears at its head these words; "THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL!"

We presume that is not treason in Boston!

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

It seems that the recent seizure of telegraphic despatches by the Government officials at New york city, has resulted in no development of importance, except the detection of a veritable traitor in the Republican ranks, who was recently appointed to a high office (Minister to Portugal) by that far-sighted individual, Father Abraham. It turns out that Minister HARVEY, supposed to be remarkably "sound" on the Republican "goose," telegraphed to Charleston that Mr. Lincoln had abandoned his policy of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter and that he intended to attempt its re-inforcement. Thus we have at last the true cause of the attack upon Fort Sumter. To the treachery of a Republican office-holder, that attack is now clearly traceable. We would not be surprised to hear of the unmasking of any number of these Black Republican traitors. Indeed, we would take it as a matter of course, were we to hear that some of them inhabit this section of country, even if we were told that they are the men whose patriotic bellowings and Union-saving snortings are now the loudest and fiercest.—The following from the *N. Y. Times*, a Republican organ, will further enlighten our readers upon this subject:

THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

It will be recollected that some weeks ago the Government seized all the dispatches on file at the telegraph offices. The examination of these dispatches is now progressing. Some curious developments are being made—*for among them is found a dispatch from Mr. Harvey, our lately appointed minister to Portugal, notifying the Government of South Carolina of the fitting out of the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. It is found that Mr. Harvey's dispatch was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition.* Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, but for years was a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the Philadelphia North American. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, and he was appointed to the Portugal mission, because of his professed devotion to the Freesoil party. *He must be recalled.* This creates vacancies in two of our missions.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE SUSTAINED.

We desire, again, to say to our Democratic friends, that the Government must be sustained in every act that it performs with a view to the restoration of the Union, unless that act should be a flagrant violation of the Constitutional rights of the citizen. Let us lay no obstacle in the way of the Government in the performance of its legitimate duties. The laws must be enforced according to the laws, and the Union must be preserved according to the Constitution. There is a wide difference, mark you, between the advocacy of one mob to put down another and that of the Federal Government exerting its Constitutional powers to put down insurrection. For the last we stand a bold and unturning advocate. For the first we have nothing but loathing and disgust.

Let us be of one Mind.

If there is one thing we desire more than another (next to the restoration of the Union) it is that there may be unanimity of feeling among the people of Bedford county on the subject of sustaining the Government in all its legitimate and Constitutional acts in prosecuting the war in which the nation is now unfortunately involved. Let us *all* stand by the Government, the Union and the Constitution, for it is our duty to do so.

☞There are some men who believe no man a good Union man who does not swallow every thing that is done by President Lincoln's Administration. These men are generally but late converts to the Union, and but a few months ago laughed at the idea of its being in danger. When they will have sacrificed what we have; when they will have laid aside long and cherished friendships, dissolved even the dear relations of family and consanguinity, standing ready to beggar themselves, to fight on the side of the Union, as we did when a mere boy, five years ago, they will have some right to question the fidelity to the Union of patriots at least as good as themselves. Till then, for shame's sake, let them hold their peace.

☞We sometimes hear of men saying that if they must fight, they will fight on whatever side they please. We do not believe that any man in Bedford county has said so since the commencement of the present war. If any friend of ours, has made use of any such language, we feel it our duty to admonish him of his error. Since it has come to fighting, there is but one side on which a Pennsylvanian can fight, and that is on the side of the government.

NO FIGHT OF THEIRS.—It seems that the Abolitionists of the Western Reserve, Ohio, have no concern in the struggle now going on in this country. They stand aloof—won't enlist—and are still "considering" whether they shall furnish any troops for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. They probably regard this as no fight of theirs. The Secretary of War has become tired of waiting for contingents from that quarter, and the Cincinati Commercial says has written a letter to Gov. Dennison, in effect directing him not to wait on the Western Reserve for troops, but to take them as they come.

These negro-worshippers should have a few army contracts sent on to them to arouse their patriotism. Though *reserved* they may not be *modest*.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞At a meeting of the Democracy of Montgomery County, N. Y., the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech are constitutional guaranties, and we cannot consent to their abridgment; that we denounce mob law in any form and under any pretext whatever, as detrimental to our Republican institutions, dangerous to civil liberty, in tendency, and barbarous in effect, and should be frowned down wherever exhibited."

Local and Miscellaneous.

....O. H. Gaither, Esq., of this place, has joined the Somerset Artillery, and is now with that Company at Pittsburg. Mr. Gaither was a strong advocate of coercion, and has the manliness to carry his theory into practice. Older and louder war-talkers, here as well as elsewhere, might profit by his example.

....Capt. J. H. Filler, of the Taylor Guards, paid our town a short visit last week. His company is at present at Chambersburg. The Captain looks well, and talks well, especially against Gov. Curtin.

....Prof. J. W. Dickerson, of the Blair county Normal School, visited us briefly during the latter part of last week. The Professor is well known in this community as a fine scholar, an excellent teacher and a gentleman in every respect. Prof. Dickerson, as our readers may remember, is associated with Prof. Osborne, the former able principal of the Allegheny Seminary at Rainsburg. Their School is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

....The Anniversary Exercises of the Allegheny Male & Female Seminary, Rainsburg, will take place June 21st, 1861, exercises to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M.

....The HOWARD ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, announces that its Dispensary for the relief of the afflicted, will be maintained in full operation during the war, without change or diminution of effort, and its benefits will be extended as usual, wherever the mails are continued. This excellent Institution has performed its best services in time of panic and yellow fever, and will not fail to maintain its high position, during the present crisis.

....The Corner Stone of the Ger. Reformed Church, in the west end of Bedford township, will be laid on Tuesday, June 25th inst. Several Ministers from a distance will be in attendance.

....In good taste—a certain editor's attempt to make capital out of a funeral sermon. A man that can be guilty of sacrilege like that would steal the nails out of a dead brother's coffin to fasten the loose planks in the Black Republican platform.

....The *Inquirer* scribbler, not unlike his illustrious prototype, Dogberry, will "write himself down"—*a traitor!* He calls us and others who sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts, *traitors and secessionists.* Why? Because we will not foreswear our citizenship and support the Administration in its usurpation of power in violation of the Constitution. Therefore, he is the traitor, not we.—The only difference is, our [illegible] against the "Republican" party's [illegible] the Constitution of the United States. [illegible]y of "traitor," on his part, is only the "stop thief" used by all frightened miscreants to divert attention from their own guilty acts.

....A waggish correspondent suggests that the article over the signature of Simon Syntax, in our last, is "rank treason." We don't know. The great constitutional lawyer who edits the *Inquirer*, can tell. He knows.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The President in his inaugural, uses the following language:

"*Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.*"

Then why go to war? Why, if we cannot gain *anything*, but must lose, and settle the terms of our intercourse by negotiation after the war why not initiate prudent steps for a settlement now? Why not save the millions of aching hearts, the vast amount of treasure, and more than all, why not save the remnants of confidence and good will still existing between the two sections, as a basis for future harmony? Go on with the war, and, conquered or not conquered, here will be no more UNION.

Robinson truly said, "We will fight them, then give them all they ask, and all the world will say, "*What fools we were not to do it at the beginning.*"

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Nearly all of the Volunteers who left this County week before last have returned. The several companies had, as they supposed, enlisted in obedience to the call for 3 months volunteers. Arriving at Harrisburg, they learned that they would not be accepted unless they would enlist for three years or during the war; so the companies concluded to return with the exception of some ten or twelve members of the Montrose Guards whose names we have not yet learned and one member, Geo. Doolittle, of the Union Volunteers. There has evidently been mismanagement somewhere. We understand there is a movement being made towards raising a company for the campaign.—*Montrose Republican.*

☞Nearly all the Volunteers from Bradford, Tioga, Potter and Susquehanna Counties, have returned from Harrisburg to their homes—refusing to enlist for three years. This does not speak very favorably of the influence of such ponderous Republicans as Jessup and Grow. These Counties boasted of their fifteen thousand semi-military Wide-Awakes last fall, and, all told, have only part of two volunteer companies now in camp—numbering a little less than one hundred men.

Do these strong Lincoln Counties *really* want the South to get away from the Union, or do they *fear* the job of fighting them back? *Wayne County Herald.*

PARTY LINES OBLITERATED.—At the Philadelphia Custom House, on Saturday last) *forty-two* Democrats were removed, and their places supplied by rampant Republicans. Another batch of removals will be made on the 15th of the present month, and in less than three mos., there will scarcely be a Democrat in office.

The same proscription has been practiced in Boston and New York, but still the Republicans cry no partyism! Let party lines be obliterated! The Republican party is an adept in the practice of hypocrisy.—*Juniata True Democrat.*

For the Bedford Gazette.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION, &C.

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that you are averse to any recognition by the U S Government of the right of secession, and I have no desire to enter into a dispute with you upon that subject. But, if you will allow me the space, I would like to set down a few general thoughts for the benefit of your friend and "fellow pitcher," the Editor of the *Inquirer*. I shall speak my mind freely, not having the fear of the mob before my eyes, and as I have a desire to learn as well as to teach, I would like to know how the *Inquirer* will meet the points I shall make, and whether its Editor does not agree with me in most, if not all of them.—"Come, let us reason together!"

The right of revolution is one of the most sacred of rights—the right which I believe is yet to emancipate the world; the right of a people, if they have a government they do not like, to rise and shake it off. In the exercise of that right, the Texans shook off the Mexican yoke. But how far? Did the nation—did the people revolutionize by lines? Certainly not. They revolutionized exactly to the extent that they took part in it. When they rose up and shook off the old Government, so much of the country was theirs. And where were the people that did not rise? They remained with the old Government. I was this right of revolution, and it could not be a perfect right if it could not be exercised until every individual inhabitant was in favor of it. It would be no right. Minorities must submit to majorities.

Just such was the case with the Tories in the American Revolution. They were obliged to submit to the majority—the great body of the people, who rose and put them down by force. When the Texan people rose up and shook off the Mexican Government, they put down the minority among them who were not disposed to go with them and became owners of the soil themselves; the country belonged to Texas.—No rule could be more just, more republican, more in conformity with natural right. Why, under the rule that one portion of the people have the right to rise and shake off their Government, another portion have precisely the same right to remain as they were. When they rise up, they have a right to put down the minority.

That is my understanding of the subject, and I believe it is the right understanding. If I were a member of Congress, I would ask the President of the United States to talk to the House on this point, which he seems exceedingly anxious to avoid. Other people talk about it; I would like to have the President talk about it. I now here declare, that if by party zeal, if by listening to representations which were erroneous, I have been induced to suppose what was not true in relation to *the unanimity of the people in the Seceded States*; if the President will come forward and give us facts not arguments, remembering that he sits where Washington sat, and answering as Washington would have answered—remembering that a nation should not be evaded, that the Almighty will not be; and will show that he sends the army among a people acknowledging allegiance to us—if he will show this by facts, I will be most happy to reverse my position. I will go the other way—will go with him.

But if he cannot, or will not; if on any pretence, or no pretence, he refuses to do it, I shall then be fully convinced of what I have more than suspected, that the President is deeply conscious of being in the wrong in this matter; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying from the ground against him; that originally he must have had some strong motive—what it was I will not now stop to inquire—for involving the two *sections* in war; that, having that motive, he trusts to avoid the scrutiny of his own conduct by directing the attention of the nation, by fixing the public eye upon military glory—that rainbow that rises in showers of blood—that serpent's eye that charms but to destroy; and thus calculating, had plunged into this war, until disappointed as to the ease by which the South could be subdued, he finds himself at last he knows not where.

Does not the Editor of the *Inquirer* agree with me in this? If not, is there any "treason" in the above?

Bedford, June 11th.

ONE OF THE TWENTY.

☞We give the above as communicated, word for word, but expressly withhold any endorsement of its sentiments. The author alone is accountable for them.—*Ed.*

The Late Senator Douglas.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was born in the town of Brandon, in the State of Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813, and was therefore, at the time of his death, only in the forty-ninth year of his age. His father, whose Christian name he bore, was a native of Rensselær county, New York, had removed in early life to Vermont, and was educated at Middlebury College. He was a physician of some eminence, but he died young, leaving two children, one of whom—the late Senator—was then but two months old. For the first fourteen years of his life, he lived with his mother and a batchelor uncle in the Green Mountain State; but the uncle having then taken to himself a wife, it became necessary for young Stephen to look out for himself, his mother and sister—but eighteen months his senior—and so he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, in Middlebury. At this trade he remained for a couple of years, though not with the same employer, until finally he wearied of it, and thought rather of procuring a good education. His mother and sister having meanwhile married and moved to Ontario county, New York, he joined the Canandaigua Academy and entered upon a course of classical studies, and at the same time studied law with the Messrs. Hubbell, in that village. While there he seems to have evinced a fondness for politics. In 1833 he moved to Illinois, and for some time taught school in the village of Winchester, in that State. It is said that when he arrived there he had but thirty-seven and a half cents in his pocket. While earning a living by teaching school, he continued his legal studies, and was finally admitted to the bar in the spring of 1834. In the following year, when he was but twenty-two years old, the Legislature elected him State's Attorney, which office he resigned in 1836 to take his seat in the Legislature. He was the youngest member of the House, but soon distinguished himself by his industry and ability. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Register of the Land office at Springfield, Ill., and in the same year the Democrats of Illinois nominated him for Governor but being under twenty five years of age, he was declared ineligible. Nevertheless, as he attained the desired age before the election day, he was defeated by only 5 votes where over 39,000 were cast.

In 1840 Mr. Douglas entered heartily into the Presidential campaign, and to him mainly was it due that Illinois remained then faithful to the Democratic party. In December of that year he was appointed Secretary of the State of Illinois. In 1841 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State; and hence his familiar title of "Judge." In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1844 and 1846. In 1847 he was chosen United States Senator, and he continued to be a member of that body to the time of his death, having been last chosen in the autumn of 1858, when Abraham Lincoln, now President of the United States, was his competitor.

So early, we think, as 1844, when barely more than thirty years of age, Mr. Douglas was regarded as a probable candidate for the Presidency; but he was not earnestly pressed till 1852 when he received, on one ballot in the Democratic National Convention, more votes than any of his competitors—92 out of 288.—A party exigency finally led to a concentration of the vote on Gen. Franklin Pierce. In 1856, he was again a candidate, and on the 16th ballot received 121 votes to 168 for Mr. Buchanan and 6 for General Cass. Again the prudence of the Convention overbore its more generous impulse, dictating this time the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. In 1860, he was a third time brought forward, and now led on every ballot, being at length declared the regular nominee. But meantime a considerable number of the Delegates had left the Convention, organized separately, and nominated Vice-President Breckinridge to run against Mr. Douglas, which he did and both were defeated. Mr. Douglas had the larger popular, but Mr. Breckinridge the more considerable electoral vote—Mr. Douglas—on whose naturally strong constitution the excitement, excessive labor and free habits of nearly thirty years of political gladiatorship had already made a deep impression, at the close of the late session went home from Washington—to die, as it has proved.

Notwithstanding the failure of his Presidential aspirations, Mr. Douglas served during the last session of Congress with his accustomed zeal and ability, although illness caused him to be frequently absent from his seat in the Senate. He was in favor of the Crittenden or any other moderate compromise, and even after the delivery of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address he made a speech in the Senate taking the ground that the inaugural meant conciliation, not coercion. However, when the time for parleying had passed, and when it became evident that the only means of saving the republic was by the exercise of the military power of the government, he accepted the alternative, and gave personal assurances to Mr. Lincoln of his approval and endorsement of the war policy. This may be said to be his last public act—the close of his brilliant career.

Mr. Douglas was twice married. He married first, in April, 1847, Miss Martin, the only daughter of Colonel Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, by whom he had two children, who inherit from their mother a large property in Southern lands and slaves. And again, in the winter of 1856-7, he married Miss Cutts, of Washington, a young, handsome and accomplished lady, who survives him, with one child.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The obsequies of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas took place to-day in this city, with much solemnity, according to the services of the Roman Catholic Church, of which his widow is a member. The turnout of people was immense, and all business was suspended. He was buried at Cottage Grove, south of the city, on property belonging to him near the shore of Lake Michigan, where the Baptist University is situated, of which he was a liberal benefactor.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Republican.

Appointments Not Fit to be Made.

Almost every telegram from Washington prings intelligence of some appointment to high military commands of persons totally unfit by any previous training to be entrusted with even the smallest squad. Many of these are persons in other States, but some of them are taken from our own, and of these we design to speak, because it is a local duty.

A few days ago the public mind of Pennsylvania was shocked by the telegraphic intelligence that a certain B. RUSH PETRIKEN, had been appointed to the command of a regiment in the regular army, over the heads of a vast number of meritorious officers, who had seen service in the field. To justify such a proceeding Mr. PETRIKEN should have been a gentleman of military qualifications, but he is nothing of the kind. We use mild language when we say that he is totally unfit for the responsible duties of a Colonel in the regular army, and is distinguished only as a local party politician.

Yesterday the people of the State were subjected to another and similar shock, by the announcement that JOHN P. SANDERSON, formerly of this city, had been made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular line, with rank next to Col. ANDERSON. Mr. SANDERSON is widely and not unfavorably known in Philadelphia as a lawyer and as an editor; but it will be news to the people here to learn that he has any sort of qualification for a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the regular service. In this case, also, it is using temperate language to say that it is "an appointment not fit to be made."

To-day Philadelphia and the Commonwealth will be surprised by the official bulletin announcing the appointment of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., to a Brigadier-Generalship.—While we share in the general appreciation of Mr. CUMMINGS' abilities in the sphere in which he has had long practice and training, we feel it to be a duty to declare that we have never heard, that he has the first element of either education or experience for the responsible position in which he has been placed.

Let us place these appointments in the broad light of contrast. Lieutenant SLEMMER, whose soldierly skill and decision saved Fort Pickens from the grasp of the traitors, remains still a Lieutenant, while JOHN P. SANDERSON is made a Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain DOUBLEDAY, ANDERSON'S brave and experienced brother officer and valuable colleague in the defence of Sumter, and for whose life-blood the Palmetto traitors were fairly panting because of his bountless zeal and energy, has just marched his men again to the field, but is still only a Captain, while B. RUSH PETRIKEN is made a Colonel. Major ANDERSON, whose discretion and ability as a miliary commander, displayed through the trying siege in Charleston harbor, was, after long delay and apparent hesitation, made a Colonel, while ALEXANDER CUMMINGS is, at the first leap and with no claim to soldierly science, made a Brigadier-General.

Such anomalous and reprehensible conduct in the administration of the War Department, invites examination, scrutiny and remark. Much of the public censure which it will be sure to provoke, may be visited upon the Chief Executive, for to him the appointing power belongs. But those who are well informed of the relations between the persons we have named and the Secretary of War, cannot fail so trace the influnce through which these appointments have been made and they will lodge the responsibility upon the proper head. It gives us no pleasure to indulge in such comments. We were among those who hoped and expressed the belief that the Secretary of War would, in the administration of his high office, falsify all the aspersions of his life-long foes. But we have misgivings that this hope is not to be realized. Thus far appearances indicate that the powers of the War Department are to be directed to the aggrandizement of mere personal adherents, regardless of the superior demands of the public service, and the safety of the brave soldiers whose lives are entrusted to incompetent hands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GENERAL CADWALADER SUPERSEDED AT BALTIMORE.

GENERAL JAMES COOPER TO SUCCEED HIM.

BEAUREGARD AT MANASSES JUNCTION!

WASHINGTON, June 10.

There is military authority for stating that the 1st regiment of cavalry and the 2d regiment of dragoons of the United States army have been ordered from the department of the West to this neighborhood.

At Acquia Creek two small batteries, with some 500 or 600 men, were distinctly seen by a reconoitering party.

It is understood that Mr. Harvey, the newly appointed United States Minister to Portugal, who is charged with carrying on telegraphic correspondence with the South Carolina rebels, will be recalled immediately.

Nothing positive is known concerning the military movements to-day, up to this hour. There are all sorts of rumors in circulation.

It is thought that the action of the British Government in its recognition of validity of letters of marque and reprisal from the Confederate States was discourteous and unprecedented in diplomacy, in view of the fact that its decision was hastily announced, without first waiting the arrival of the new American Minister. Mr. Adams, who was prepared properly to represent the policy of the Administration.

But for the depredations of certain volunteers on private property in Hampton and for miles around, as well as in Fairfax county, it is represented here that the Union feeling in Virginia would have been considerably strengthened.—Efforts are now being made to remedy these just complaints, and to assure the inhabitants of protection.

Although Austria has not directly protested against Mr. burlingame, our new Minister to that Court, it is known that some other gentleman, less objectionable than himself on account of his legislative prominency in behalf of Italy, would be acceptable.

General Cadwalader, who has been in command of the Federal troops at Baltimore, has been superseded by Gen. James Cooper.

Gen. Cooper was formerly U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, but has lately lived at Frederick, Maryland, where he has been actively raising troops for the Federal service.

From Virginia.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, June 10

There is a good reason to believe that, but for the recent change in the movements of the rebel troops, large forces having been centered at Mannassas Junction within a few days, an advance of Federal troops from Alexandria and this point would certainly have been made during the past week. On Monday last orders to that effect were received, and the troops have been in momentary expectation and readiness since then to march. The skirmish which took place at Fairfax Court House between a party of dragoons and rebels was unfortunate, having the effect to direct the attention of the rebels to that point, and since the occurrence large accessions have been made to their force in that vicinity. Gen. Beauregard has arrived there, and assumed the command. This change in the position of affairs will cause some delay in any active operations of the Federal troops in that direction. As to the purposes of the rebels, of course all is conjecture, yet the apparent security manifested by the people still remaining in Alexandria—about 4,000 out of a population of 11,000—gives assurance that no immediate attack is projected. Communication between that city and the rebel camp is without doubt still carried on secretly, and the inhabitants will be able to receive warning if any attack from the rebel forces is contemplated.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

A telegram dated June 11th, announces the sad intelligence of a severe and destructive conflict fought in mistake between Col. Duryea's Zouaves and a German Regiment, and other U. S. Troops, resulting in the death of 25 men and the wounding of 100 more. The fight took place near Hampton, the troops having been sent out by Gen. Butler to dislodge a rebel force reported to be stationed in that neighborhood. By some discrepancies in this dispatch, we are led to hope that it is incorrect.

[LATER]

It turns out that the U. S. troops engaging each other as above related, soon discovered their mistake, having but one man killed and two fatally wounded. They then moved forward to attack a masked battery of the rebels, at Great Bethel, but were repulsed, having 30 killed and about 100 wounded. The rebel battery was so completely concealed that nothing but the flashes of the cannon could be seen. Bad news, this, but we hope to hear of better.—Particulars of the battle in our next.

—MARRIED—

BROLLIER—LIVENGOOD.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. D. Livengood, G. W. BROLLIER, Esq., of Berlin, to Miss SARAH C. LIVENGOOD, of Livengood's Mills, Somerset county.

The purest bliss, the sweetest joy,
E'er felt, or known in Hymen's dream
Are set apart for this fond pair;
May Heaven bless the new-matched team

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

OUR MISSION.

My authorship's an endless task;
My head is never out of school.
I have too many fees to fight.—*Hood.*

We have passed one week of editorial life and we like it. But we feel as though an apology were due the public, for the manner in which we, last week, entered the editorial sanctum, and clothed ourselves with the ermine of the first person, plural number, the mysterious *we* that exerts such a potent influence wherever the liberty of the press extends. We know we should have come out with a long salutatory, full of hope and promise, and couched in the most beautiful words we could command; adorned with flowery language that would make a lover sigh; and this we should, and would have done, but our editorial brother of the *Inquirer* had wandered so far out of his latitude, that we, out of pure kindness, felt constrained to set him right and "send him on his way rejoicing." And here we would take occasion to say that we were not prompted by a spirit of malice to pen that admonitory article, for it was "more in sorrow than in anger" that we wrote. We love our language. We like to see it live, and we will do our utmost to perpetuate it. We hate to see it maltreated and "used up;" and above all we have too much fraternal feeling in us to tolerate, for one moment, the idea of seeing one of the "craft" arraigned before a court of justice, for murdering the King's English." This would hurt our feelings. We are not so selfish, however, that we can not applaud any effort that is made for the advancement of universal education; but when wrong impressions are sent through the county, by one who assumes dictatorship in educational matters, we feel as though we had a "special calling" to correct them. The world is a great school, newspapers are the people's text books from which they are learning daily, and the ideas conveyed therein should be correct ones. Especially should this be the case in educational topics.—No doubt the article referred to in our last (first) was all "beautifully designed" by the "Editor;" but we would say, privately, that it was "horribly executed." We would not again refer to this matter, but said "Editor" had the arrogance to announce, that, "There *were several* (many) errors in the article last week, headed, 'Improve the Time,' for which we *were* not responsible." Ah! indeed. "*Were* not," *then*. Surely, then, you are *now*. Who *was* responsible for your peculiar orthography and bad grammar? Webster *was* not for the *former*, for you *differ* materially from him; and the *latter* you will have to impute to Brown, Smith, Clark, Pinneo, and other grammarians, for they do not *agree* with you. Now, it has not been our province to see anything so cool and refreshing for some time. After the "Editor" has served us with a dish of indigestible English, he steps boldly on the stage and without ceremony presents to an outraged community, this magnificent apology.—"Kind, indulgent public, we know—or some one has told us so—that we made a miserable botch of our 'Educational column,' last week, but we were not responsible. Lexicographers and philologists differ from us; and, *ergo*, *they* are responsible." O, erratic brother, thou reasonest well! Don't you know that some unkind wretch, with a spirit more malicious than charitable, might impute those errors to the political editor of your paper, which would be awful, indeed!

But we had not intended to say this much on this subject, now; our object was to tell you our mission; but our pen will not leave untouched such vulnerable points. Our mission, then, is this; we have been placed on the watch-tower of Education, with orders not to allow any one to enter its golden portals, without a good knowledge of the English language. The applicant must be robed in the habiliments of a pedagogue; he must be armed with a spelling book, a pocket dictionary and a grammar. (N. B. No others need apply.) He can be fully equipped at any book store; or by sending postage stamps to the publishers, he will have them remitted free. We would, therefore, recommend the above works to all teachers who would successfully "grasp for" the laurel wreath of fame. In fact, we will admit no others. Too many have already been allowed to pass, by the non-vigilance of the sentinels, and we are determined to discharge our duty. We are "Simon." To all who endeavor to do their duty, how humble soever the effort, Simon will say, "*waggle on!*" But when we shall have placed before us a dish which it would require the culinary skill of Alexander Dumas to make palatable, Simon will say, "*down.*"

SIMON SYNTAX.

EDITOR OF THE BEDFORD GAZETTE:

The following communication with some editorial comments appeared in your issue of the 7th inst.

"Have all the subscriptions made for the benefit of the volunteers been paid up, and if so how has the money been disbursed. As a subscriber to that fund, and one who has paid his quota, I would like to see a statement of the expenditure of said fund, and likewise of the subscription of $250, made by the County."

The above inquiries are proper and should be answered. In reply I will state that I subscribed $20 for the benefit of the Volunteers, and paid it. How the money subscribed was disposed of, I cannot tell. Let the Treasurer of that fund make a statement.

I was appointed by the Commissioners of Bedford County, Treasurer of the fund ($250), appropriated by them for the benefit of the Volunteers of the County. Below find statement.

S. H. TATE, Dr.

To Commissioners of Bedford Co.

1861, April 30, To amount received for benefit of Vol., $250.00

CR.

1861, May 2, By Cash paid Capt. Morgart, Bloody Run Blues, $70.00
" " 4, Cash paid Capt. Lyon, 10.00
" Mrs. Jere. Brown, 11.00
" " John Bowers, 6.25
" " 8, Capt. Eichelberger, Hopewell Blues, 50.00
" " 9, Capt. Mixall, Clearville Blues, 50,00
" " 25, Mrs. Eliza Kegg, 5,00
$202,25

Balance, $47.75

The above $250,00 was deposited with Reed, Rupp & Schell; the balance $47.75, is for the benefit and will be appropriated to the Volunteers of Bedford County, or their families, when requested. Yours, &c.,

Bedford, June 12, 1861.] S. H. TATE.

Announcements.

[Those notices marked with a star (*) are prepaid.]

Assembly.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce JOHN B. FLUKE, Esq., of South Woodberry, as a proper person to be put in nomination for the Assembly, by the Democratic County Convention.

ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Associate Judge.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN S. KITCHEY, Esq., of Bedford Township, for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for Associate Judge.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN C. BLACK for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Co. Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. MARDORFF, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the will of the Democratic County Convention.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JNO. BOOR, of Bedford Borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

We are authorized to announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce DAVID EVANS, of Monroe tp., as a candidate for Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are requested to announce Abraham Reighard of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, if nominated by the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. POWELL of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY TAYLOR, of St. Clair tp., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

PHILIP SHOEMAKER, of Colerain tp., is recommended to the Democratic County Convention, for the office of Poor Director.

Auditor.

Please announce the name of JOHN MAY, of Cumberland Valley tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Auditor.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land on Chestnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq. James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Ohio and the others in Bedford county; Charlotte intermarried with Martin Ryley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Reuben Colvin, Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, Chas. A. Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford county,

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.

June 14th, '61.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Ex'or., residing in Monroe Tp.

June 14th, '61.

FOR SALE.—

A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle, suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.

Bedford, June 14th, '61.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self raking attachment *greatly improved* and warranted to work well. Also,

WOOD'S LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,

which has but 191 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now be t the world, for small farms and all kinds of work, and as thousands are already sold for this season, all who want must order *immediately* as harvest is almost here. Also,

2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES,"

which is the lightest running cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and Snedes" ever brought to Bedford co. Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods' stores.—Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to undersell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under specious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliable and prompt, making good their promises and scorning to use others' goods without endeavoring, at least, to render an equivalent.

"CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME."

WM. HARTLEY.

May 31st, '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dec'd., on

TUESDAY, 25th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

one Tract of first-rate Patented Land, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, containing 189 acres and 138 perches, nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a Tenant house, a good Bank Barn, nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out-buildings thereon erected, about 120 acres cleared, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situate on the North-west side of Chestnut Ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved, and a good quality of Limestone Land.

Terms of Sale—One-third to remain in the premises during the lifetime of the widow, interest to be paid her annually, one-third of the balance in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK,
Administrator.

May 24th, '61.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbone by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impalpities of the blood, depression of vital energy, nervous and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. It has tone in all maladies in which it has been tried, and proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous, Tuberculous, Salt Rheum, Rismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared to the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic tension so irritant exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must necessarily be a great remedy and neutgtic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box, for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. Lucke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000 00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing o accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 56 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH

Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

MASTER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, November Term, 1860.

WHEREAS at the before said Term of the said court, Judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay certain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict said judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate, and, whereas, at the April Term of said court, A. D. 1861, the undersigned was appointed a Master in the above to sell real estate, unless the said defendant should pay the portion of the said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A. D. 1861, with interest,

Now, therefore, default having been made in said payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of June, next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the Right, Title and Interest of William Lyon, the aforesaid defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit: To Thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of farming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, situated in Bedford Township, near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shuck's heirs, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Wm. Lyon. Esq., and now in possession of said defendant, aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Bedford, May 31st, '61. Master, &c.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million, at Dr Harry's.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tesuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon goes out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Looseness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliana Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.—1y.

NEW GROCERY —

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 26, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodbury township on

SATURDAY, 29th OF JUNE, INST.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A Tract of Land adjoining David L. Replogle on the East, David T. Miller on the North and West, and Christian Eversole on the South, containing Sixty-eight Acres, more or less. There is an Orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property, and also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop thereon erected.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd.

June 7,—ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 15th JUNE NEXT,

the following described Real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. W. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodbury Township.

TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Ex'r of Dr. W. W. Reed, dec'd.

May 17th, '61. 4t.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE IF *PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!*

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 29.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd. they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD } Adm'r's
MICHAEL WERTZ. }

May 17th, '61.

ATTENTION!

THE BEST MILITARY BOOK EVER PUBLISHED

NOW READY,

BAXTER'S

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

RECRUIT,

In the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, given in the most Simple Style. And all the information necessary for the forming of

CORPS OF HOME GUARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER

100 *ENGRAVINGS,*

Showing the Different Positions in the

FACINGS AND MANUAL OF ARMS,

And complete directions relative to

LOADING AND FIRING

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO

SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,

And in conformation with the

ARMY REQUIRENENTS FOR THE PRESENT WAR.

BY

Lt. Col. D. W. C. BAXTER,

OF THE

NATIONAL GUARD

This Book is Officially approved of.

The instructions given are of the greatest importance to the new volunteer, and should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of a company.

Bound in one volume. 12mo., 62 pages, Paper Cover, price 25 cents. Flexible Cloth, 38 cents.

THE SAME WORK

IS ALSO

PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

At the same price, and is the only

GERMAN BOOK OF AMERICAN MILITARY TACTICS

Published in the United States

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED

To engage in the Sale of this Work, in every

CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE

In the Country.

Price per Dozen Copies, ... $2.00
" Fifty " 8.00
" Hundred " 15.00

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be dispatched immediately, either by post or express.

☞ If ordered by post, Stamps must be enclosed to pay postage. If by express, the freight can be paid on delivery.

SONGS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

THE

CAMP-FIRE COMPANION,

A New and Original Collection of Military and Patriotic Songs, adopted especially for the present Campaign. One vol. 12mo. With illustrations.

Paper Cover, 15 cts. Flexible Cloth, 25 cts.

Single copies of the above Books

MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE,

To any Address in the United States, upon receipt of the price, by

KING & BAIRD, Printers and Pub's.

607 SANSOM ST., PHILAD'A.

To whom all Orders should be addressed.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
May 10th, '61. Adm'r.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 8 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith, as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.

Hopewell, April 26th, 1861.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE
AARON WHETSONE,
May 10th, '61. Administrators.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, my improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY 15th JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz: 350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and South Side of Tussey's Mount in, and having thereon erected a Log House and Shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 30 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r. of Dan'l. Means dec'd.

May 17th, '61. 4t.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYstalized Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
v20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, - 6	do	Sept. 1, - 23	do
" 15, - 10	do	" 15, - 28	do
Aug. 1, - 16	do	Oct. 1, - 32	do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 15, 1861.–6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

TO THE LADIES!

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the City, an elegant assortment of millinery goods, comprising Bonnets, Shakers, Flats, Ribands, Flowers, Rouches, Bonnet Frames, Ladies' Dress Caps, &c., &c., also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order.

They have been carefully selected by a milliner from the East, of long experience and good taste, whose services have been engaged for the coming season. Having bought low for cash, we are determined to sell low for cash, or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Bedford, May 3d, '61.

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

GREAT BARGAINS.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!

THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodrous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF JERUSALEM

AND THE SACRED PLACES

SURROUNDING THE HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about nine feet long and six feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "birds eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and of the whole country for some distance around.

The View is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the View to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is designed for PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent FAMILY PAPER.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with NARRATIVES and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important CONVENTIONS of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of religious training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and the affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is to bring men to Christ. They aim, accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proprietors of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES having acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the Sunday-School Times, and a copy of the Map of Ancient Jerusalem, may be seen at the bookstore of H. C. REAMER.

April 5th, '61. 3m.

CONFECTIONARY

AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

JACOB REED,

BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps,
Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.
Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHEPLAND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's

KEROSENE OIL the best [illegible]

FOR SALE,

OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up tu place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12. 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!
TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!
THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

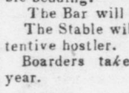
F. D. BEEGLE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

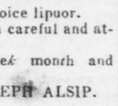
BETWEEN

CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at



7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves



Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice lipuor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

ULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

(In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reame

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish

tine, Window Glass, Glassware received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? Those symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours. ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

INDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsburg "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19,'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. RE